THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS, AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE.

No. 1131.] SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1803. [VOLUME XVIII.

Tobacco Land
FOR SALE.

IN Amherst county, on Horsley's Creek, 529 acres of rich Tobacco Land, formerly the property of Mr. Daniel Warwick, and known by the name of WINCANTON. This land has the advantage of laying on the main road, leading from Amherst Court-House to Waugh's Ferry, on James River, is a valuable stand for a Country Store, with a framed house for that purpose, entirely new, and sufficiently large, having two rooms below and two above stairs, with a good brick chimney, and well under pinned with brick, also a lumber house sixteen feet square, with a cellar of its full size walled up with stone. There is also a Taylor's and Saddler's shop, and other out houses; likewise a tolerable good dwelling house with three rooms below, and two above stairs; a kitchen, dairy, and other out houses within a mile of the store, suitable for a private family. On this tract of land there is about seventy five acres cleared; all of which is fresh and in good order for cultivation. It has also the advantage of being only seven miles from Bethel, where there is an inspection of Tobacco, and within eighteen miles of Lynchburg.

As it is presumed no person will be inclined to purchase the above without viewing the premises, they will be shewn by Messrs. Taliaferro & Loving, who live within a few miles of Wincanton, and fully empowered to make a sale; and the terms of payment may be known from them; as also on application to

Gilliat & Kirby.

Richmond, September 8th, 1803. tf

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Discourse on the Practice of Sincerity.

ON Saturday the 17th Inst. J. Ogilvie will deliver in the Capitol at five o'clock in the afternoon, a discourse on the practice of Sincerity, for the purpose, principally of explaining and modifying the practical inferences deducible from the principle which he endeavoured to establish, in his discourse on the freedom of the Press

☞ No charge will be made for Admission.

September 13.

SALES AT AUCTION.

On Wednesday the 12th day of October next, WILL BE SOLD at PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Office of the subscriber.

ALL the remaining effects of James Thompson, Bankrupt, consisting of a quantity of LAMPBLACK in hhds. and about 180 lbs. of TURKEY COTTON. *ALSO—*

A lot of ground, containing four acres more or less, lying at the Bowling Green, commonly known by the name of Du-Val's Village

ALSO—

Five half acre lots in the vicinity of Richmond, known and denoted by the survey and plat made by Wm. G. Payne for Mr. Du Val—and No. 66, 88, 89, 90, 91. The titles will be made, and six months credit allowed the purchasers, on giving bond with approved security.

By order of the assignees.

THOMAS TAYLOR, Auctioneer.

September 5th, 1803. epds.

ELLIS & ALLAN,

Have just received the greater part of their London

GOODS,

By the ship Suffolk. Their full assortment will be made complete by the arrivals of the ship New-York from London, and Ruson from Liverpool.

Richmond, September 13, 1803.

Information Wanted!

LEFT school at Williamsburg, ten days ago, a BOY named BENJAMIN LEWIS, about 13 years of age, has a scar on his right cheek; also, one on his forehead, and another on the back part of his head. It has been said that he was seen in company with a pedlar, on Sunday the 28th ult.—Whoever will give information of him to the printer of this paper, shall receive the thanks of his disconsolate mother, SUSANNAH LEWIS, a widow residing in Williamsburg. The printers in the different parts of the United States are requested to publish this advertisement, for the sake of humanity.

SUSANNAH LEWIS.

September 8th, 1803.

Wants Employment.

A PERSON who teaches the English Language grammatically, together with Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, History, &c. He will either engage in a private family, or in a neighborhood where a tolerable good school can be made up.—For further particulars enquire of the Printer hereof, or of Mr. *William Pasteur* of Columbia.

September 13, 1803. 3w.

FOR SALE,

My TRACT of LAND,

IN King and Queen county, and five miles above West Point, containing five hundred and twenty five acres, pleasantly situated on the banks of Mattaponey River; the land is level, very productive, and one half thereof cleared, with a handsome and commodious brick dwelling house, and every necessary out house, in good condition, highly ornamented with Locust, Lombardy Poplar, &c. there are also valuable orchards of choice fruit, and several convenient springs of excellent water; there is no situation that receives more benefit from the water than this, which abounds with sturgeon, and other wild fowl.—A further description is supposed to be unnecessary, as it is probable no person will purchase without seeing the premises.

Benjamin Hoomes.

Point of View, September 12th, 1803. awp.

GILLIAT & KIRBY,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

By the late arrivals from London and Liverpool,

A General Assortment of

Fall and Winter

GOODS,

Which they are now selling off at their usual low prices, for cash or country produce.

Richmond, September 12, 1803. *tf.*

From the BALANCE.

LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.

A CORRECT HISTORY OF *HARRY CROSWELL's TRIAL.*

[CONTINUED.]

It was then contended, that, as this was clearly charged on the indictment as a public libel, or a libel on government, attacked in the person of its highest officer, even by the common law of England *at this day*, the truth might be given in evidence; and that it was a justification of the person indicted. To this point several authorities were cited. It was forcibly and lengthily contended; but as this was not the strongest ground; and as we are not properly qualified to report it, we proceed to the next point.

They said, let the law of England be what it might;—let that *Monarchy* have planted millions of iron barriers around the throne, and shielded his majesty from the eye and animadversions of the public:—let them bow before his throne, and acknowledge him their sovereign—the source of all honor—all power; let them think *he can do no wrong*. In this country the scene was very different. Here we have a president. That president is not a monarch. He is not a sovereign. The people are sovereign; and the president is but their *servant*.—They are the source of power; and he is responsible to them. All this—all the power of the government—all the rights of the people—are defined and secured by a constitution. They are not dependent upon the English law, any farther than that law is adopted by the constitution of this state. They then read the following clause from the constitution;—

"That all such parts of the said common law, and all such of the said statues, and acts aforesaid, or parts thereof, as may be construed to establish or maintain any particular denomination of Christians, or their ministers, or concern the allegiance heretofore yielded to, and the supremacy, sovereignty, government or perogatives, claimed or exercised by the King of Great Britain and his predecessors over the colony of New-York and its inhabitants, *OR ARE REPUGNANT TO THIS CONSTITUTION*, be, and they hereby are, *ABROGATED AND REJECTED*."

The question, then, they said, was reduced to this point. Admitting that the law of England prohibits the giving of the truth in evidence, is that law repugnant to the spirit of the constitution of this state, and the genius of a republican government? If it is the constitution declares it not the law of this state in those emphatic words—"*IT IS HEREBY ABROGATED AND REJECTED*."

The grand principle upon which every republican government is founded; and that, indeed, which distinguishes it from all other governments, is a fair and full responsibility of officers to the people: Or, in other words that the people are the sovereign—their officers are their servants; and, consequently, that the latter are dependent upon the former, and accountable to them for all their conduct. This principle of responsibility, is a prominent feature in our constitution and government. It is this which inspires the whole mass, and gives it life, beauty and vigour. In our constitution, this principle is exercised by the people and felt by the people in two ways.—First, the people have here the right of impeaching; and, second, they have the right of election. And by the full and free exercise of these two rights, the people can always preserve themselves from slavery.—They can always keep the ambitious in awe. They can carry to the soul of the tyrant, a conviction of his weakness; and they can strip the canting demagogue of his brief authority. But of these two rights—the right of impeachment, and the right of election—the latter is infinitely more important than the former. The former, it is true, may grasp the sturdy criminal—it may, sometimes arrest the traitor in the midst of his career. But the man who can pronounce that the right of impeachment is sufficient to preserve the people from the arts of the crafty—the efforts of the hypocritical, and the bold attempts of the tyrant, will, at the same time, pronounce his ignorance of history, and total inattention to the precepts of experience. How frequent have public crimes transpired! How few have been punished by impeachment.

Those venerable patriots who framed our constitution, well knew the inefficiency of such a power. They, therefore, secured to the people the right of periodical election. They plainly saw, that such a weapon, in the hands of the people, was necessary to their defence against the ambition of the great, and the treachery of rulers. By this right, they placed the whole government in the hands of the people.—They gave them power to remove those who should display principles hostile to the constitution—hostile to liberty, or inconsistent with the public good. In short, by this right of election, they made the people sovereign—secured to them the power of calling their servants periodically and frequently to answer for their conduct, that if they were found honest and capable, and faithful to the constitution, they might be honored and advanced—if the reverse, that they might be consigned to private infamy.

A right of such consequence, surely should be held sacred. A power which secures and protects every right and privilege which the people possess, ought to be watched with a jealous eye: and that principle which invades it, together with its author, ought to be followed by the execration of the people.

Should any man attempt to introduce into this state, a principle of common law, which, in plain terms, should forbid the right of periodical elections, would he not be arrested by the court? Would not the court answer, "Sir, the right of suffrage is secured by the constitution; this law invades that right, it is, then, repugnant to the constitution, and is, therefore, abrogated and rejected."

But, although this part of the common law, which forbids the giving of the truth in evidence, does not, in express terms, forbid the holding of elections, yet it renders them of no effect: It reduces them to mere forms. It destroys all the beneficial effects which the constitution designed should flow from them. For, surely, if the truth cannot be given in evidence, as a justification, no man, no printer will dare to publish facts, if those facts impeach the character, expose the vices, and reprehend the misconduct of a president. The truth will be wholly restrained. Information of the true character and real conduct of those in power, will never be received by the people.—And of what use, they asked, would elections be, if that knowledge, that information, that *truth*, which would enable the people to judge correctly, is thus prohibited?—Is it not the very object, the very essence of elections, to correct abuses in government? To crush the first symptoms of treachery or oppression? But if the publication of the truth is prohibited, can this be done? Can the people judge correctly? Will they know who is treacherous and who is faithful? Who deserves and who betrays their confidence? Will they not come forward at elections, ignorant of the real merit of every candidate? And will they not thus be liable to the imposition of every influential demagogue? Can it be denied that these will be the legitimate consequences of prohibiting a publication of truth? And can it be denied, that a law pregnant with such consequences, is repugnant to the true spirit of the constitution? Is not one check on power, which the constitution has placed in the hands of the people, wholly destroyed? It is true, such a law will not prohibit the holding of elections. People may continue to vote: But will they know for whom, or for what, they vote? No! elections will become little better than ridiculous forms. If that correct information, requisite to render them effectual to the purposes designed by the constitution, is prohibited, the spirit of the constitution is invaded. Will not, then, the court say, "although this law does not forbid elections, yet it destroys their whole benefit.—Although it permits the form to remain, it takes away the substance. If it prohibited elections in express terms, it would clearly be unconstitutional. As it tends to undermine the right of suffrage—as it clearly destroys every benefit which the constitution designed should flow from an exercise of that right, it is repugnant to the spirit of the constitution; and, in the strong language of the constitution, "*It is hereby abrogated and rejected.*"

That this law, prohibiting the giving of the truth in evidence, would completely shackle the press, restrain the freedom of public discussion, and prevent the publication of truth, they contended, could not be doubted. That same law of libels, which is now attempted to be established, declares that any publication, which tends to bring into contempt or disrepute an officer of government, is a libel.

Can any publication be made, which disapproves any measures of government, without tending to bring some officer into disrepute or contempt? What, then, is meant by "freedom of discussion"—Liberty of the Press?' Is it the liberty of applauding the measures of our government, right or wrong,—of singing hallelujahs, indiscriminately, to the patriot and the demagogue? Such a *liberty*, would be the very *security* which the demagogue and the ambitious would desire. Under the influence of such a *liberty*, the press would be converted into an efficient engine of tyranny. No longer, with that boldness and energy which has hitherto attended it, would it unmask treachery and artifice. All its energy would be exerted to shield from public inspection the conduct of our rulers. It would finally succeed; and we might be blindly led victims to the altar of tyranny, before we should hear one whisper of danger.

They contended, that the only line which could be drawn between the liberty and licentiousness of the press, was the great line which separates *truth* from *falsehood*. This was the line marked by the law called the Sedition Law. And such a line is prescribed by the true spirit of our constitution, by every principle of republicanism. It is conformable to the great laws of morality and justice. No other line can be drawn, which will not invade that liberty of the press; which will not invade that responsibility of officers to the people, which is secured by the constitution. If any one publishes falsehood, let him be punished. If he publishes truth, let him be acquitted—But, let no one be fined and imprisoned, for exercising a right, secured by the constitution of this State, and guaranteed by every principle which deserves the name of republican. At all events, they said, as this was a question of such vast importance, not only to Croswell but to the whole community; and as it certainly was a question of doubt and difficulty, they trusted that his honor would not by a hasty decision, at *Nisi Prius* compel the defendant to trial; but would permit the question to be settled by an application to the Supreme court for a commission, which application they engaged to make at the next term.

Such was the general scope of the arguments for the defendant. We pretend not to give the language of the counsel; but we believe we have correctly stated the grounds of the application.

Mr. Spencer rose—but Judge Lewis informed him that it was unnecessary for him to reply. Mr. Spencer said, he was not about to answer the arguments of the gentlemen; but merely to read a stipulation into which the counsel for Mr. Croswell had

entered at the laſt ſeſſion, to try the cauſe at this circuit. The judge told him, that, as that ſtipulation had not been made a rule of court, he could not notice it—it was of no effect.

His honor, then expreſſed his opinion nearly in theſe words; I am aſtoniſhed at this application. The law is ſettled, that the truth of the matter publiſhed cannot be given in evidence by way of juſtification. If, after couviction, ſuch evidence were offered to the court, in mitigation of the puniſhment, it would be received. I am aſtoniſhed that the witneſs upon whom the defendant relies, ſhould be the very man whom one of the defendants counſel had called an infamous libeller. I am aſtoniſhed, too, that conſiderations of policy are urged, in order to ſubvert a ſettled rule of law. I very much regret that the law is not otherwiſe; but, as I am to declare what the law is, I cannot, on this ground, put off the trial of the cauſe. I therefore pronounce this to be the law—that the defendant if he thinks proper, may bring up the queſtion before the ſupreme court. I am aſtoniſhed, however, that this application ſhould be made at all, when Mr. Van Neſs, of counſel for the defendant, this morning moved to bring on the trial.

Here Mr. Van Neſs obſerving that his honor had wholly miſunderſtood him.—When the Attorney-General moved to bring on the trial, he ſaid he had remarked that he conſidered it the right of the defendant to move to bring on the trial, inaſmuch as he had cauſed the record to be made, and had given notice of trial to the diſtrict attorney; and that this right would be inſiſted upon whenever the attorney-general was ready to proceed. Beſides, he remarked, it would have been very ſtrange if he had expreſſed himſelf in the manner ſtated by his honor, as he at that very moment, had in his hands the affidavit which had been prepared for the expreſs purpoſe of making an application to put off the trial. The other counſel for the defendant alſo declared that Mr. Van Neſs had been miſunderſtood by his honor. His honor, however, ſaid he could not have miſunderſtood what had been ſaid; and concluded by ſaying, that however this might be, he would not put off the trial; for, even if the witneſs to prove the truth of the publication, was in court, he would not ſuffer him to be examined on that point. He ruled therefore that the cauſe proceed to trial.

(To be continued.)

ALEXANDRIA, September 12.

Extract of letter from an officer in the United States army, to his friend in this town, dated,

"FORT NIAGARA, August 17.

"I have just seen a British officer from Fort Geo. who informs me that they have discovered a conspiracy that was to have taken place among the soldiers of that garrison this evening—their intention were to have murdered the whole of the officers, burnt the garrison, and to have fled to the United States. This is a battalion of the 49th Irish regiment, about 150 in number; the principals are sent to York, where an example will be made of them. Had they offered to come within reach of our cannon they would have met with a warm reception.

"Further information states that there are a number of letters found with them from inhabitants of this state, offering them assistance and protection, should they prove successful. Does this not shew the rascallity of the Demos?"

NEWBERN, Septembe. 2.

On Wednesday last, this town was visited by the most violent storm of wind and rain, which has been experienced in many years. The day before, the appearance of the weather was extremely threatening; and about 3 o'clock in the morning of Wednesday it became alarming. Many persons who had property on the wharves, saved it, but notwithstanding every precaution great damage was done. The greatest sufferers on this occasion were Mr. Thomas Turner, and Mr. John Harvey; the former had his warehouse carried off, which were filled with pork, and other articles of value, and the latter, we learn, lost about 1600 bushels of salt, &c. Several vessels which attempted to go up the river, run ashore, and it will be with great difficulty that some of them will be got off.

The storm began about 3 o'clock in the morning with the wind at N. E and continued with increased fury, till about 4 o'clock in the evening, when the wind shifted to the westward, and checked its havock. It is supposed, that the water raised about nine feet perpendicular.

A small negro girl was drowned.

PETERSBURG, September 13.

We are informed, there was a dreadful storm off the coast of North Carolina a few days ago, in which several vessels and many lives were lost, and other considerable damage done. The only particulars we have been able to learn are the following:

Extract of a letter from Plymouth, N. Carolina. to a gentleman in Petersburg, dated September 7.

"In the late storm there has been five vessels cast away in Edenton Sound, and none of the crews saved. There has been six dead bodies taken up, that floated to the beach, and some casks of wine, the latter belonged to Robert Armistead of this place, and was shipped at Norfolk—but know nothing of the vessels, than that the Hulls are seen floating about. There are some women's as well as men's clothes found floating. We have not heard from the bar yet, but it is thought there are a great many vessels cast away there."

FRENCH ALLIANCE.

The Hague, June 20.

In three weeks we have sent four extra ambassadors to Paris; they were, however, not admitted to an audience, but sent back with contempt, and with threats if they returned, *that the dungeons of the temple were ready for their reception*; the impatience of the Corsican is as great as his suspicion; and he has written the most ridiculous, the most imperious *orders* to our government, to recall our ambassador from England, and to force the English ambassador to quit Holland, All our arsenals, all our dock yards, are now taken possession of by Frenchmen; all our naval, military, and commercial stores are put in requisition and registered to be at the disposal of France. The magazines and depots of military stores belonging to individuals are under French seals; and all arms whatever of armourers and individuals are registered, and cannot be disposed of without a written permission from general Dessolles. All the ships in our harbors, all the schuits in our rivers, and even the boats in our canals, are registered to be in requisition; all our sailors and mariners are enrolled to be ready at a moment's notice, and their parishes, parents, and property are to answer for their absence or desertion.

Six of our most respectable citizens, who proposed to sign an address for the preservation of our neutrality, have been arrested by French soldiers, and carried away by French *spies*, to receive in French dungeons, the reward of Dutch patriotism. After the rolls of our municipality, 20,000 passes have been delivered this last month for America, Russia, Denmark, and Sweden, and 5000 more are demanded, which want of time has not permitted them to expedite.

In an ordinance of the French commander in chief, it is said, every person who speaks in favor of England, is to be punished as a spy; every person who speaks against France, is to be punished as a rebel; and any one presuming to speak against the first consul, is to be punished as a conspirator.

At the same time that we are suffering all the oppressions Frenchmen can inflict, and all the cruelties their Corsican sovereign can invent or command, we hear their boasts and their threats of what they intend to do when in England; and the following words were used by general Victor, at the table of one of our directors last week, "the English nation shall be dispersed round the globe like the tribes of Israel; Englishmen shall be found every where, but England no where." They talk of an army of England, of which Bonaparte is to be commander in chief; generals Ballard and Andreossi are to command the centre; Desolles and Mortier the right wing; Murat and St. Clere the left wing; and talk of an invasion at the same time of England, Scotland, and Ireland.

The French officers say, that 30,000 Frenchmen are at present in our country; but I know there are not so many; but on the Rhine, in Brabant, and in other neighboring countries, there are collected 60,000 men. Our government has been forced to appoint general Victor commander of our troops, which are to be equipped, and to live at the Hanoverians, but for which we are to pay to France more than it would cost us here.

An incorporation with France is now looked upon as the only termination of our sufferings; and if the report of the French generals can be depended on, such a measure will take place as soon as Russia has consented that the prince of Orange should get Hanover.

HAY-MARKET GARDENS.

CONCERT.

The Concert intended to have been on Thursday Evening last, and postponed on account of rain and other causes, will take place on this Evening—as mentioned in the Bills.

CIRCUS.

Mr. Sully's performances in Horsemanship &c. will commence at 5 o'clock this afternoon at the reduced price of Tickets mentioned in the Bills.

September 17th, 1803.

In consequence of a deed of trust, executed by John W Clay to secure a debt due to Daniel Roberts,

WILL be sold to the highest bidder for ready money, on the fourth Monday in this month at Halifax Court house, one Negro fellow PETER.

Howson Clark, Trustee.

September 10th, 1803.

☞ Notice is hereby given, that the Court of Huſtings for the City of Richmond, will on the ſecond monday in October next, (that being the next ſeſſion of the ſaid Court,) proceed to elect one fit and proper perſon to act as a conſtable with the ſaid City: at which time all candidates for the ſaid appointment will give their perſonal attendance at the Court-houſe of the City aforeſaid

The Court will require the reſidence of the perſon then appointed, to be in the *Rocketts Diſtrict*.

By order of Court,

Andrew Stevenson.

NOTICE.

THE creditors of the late Thomas Anderſon of Buckingham county, are hereby requeſted to bring forward their claims againſt the ſaid eſtate before the 15th of March next, as the eſtate will ſoon after that time be given up to the legatees, and this advertiſement pleaded in bar of all thoſe preſented thereafter.

JOHN HARRIS,
ROBERT RIVES,
NATH'L ANDERSON, } *Acting Ex'rs.*

September 10th, 1803. 1p

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1803.

—PORT OF RICHMOND—

—ENTERED—

Brig	Blossom, Shaples,	Portsmouth.
Sch.	Polley, Darsey,	Wilmington.
	Waldo, Curtis,	Norfolk.
	Polley, Edwards,	ditto

—CLEARED—

Sch.	Nancy, Ogden,	ditto.
	Dolphin, Hawes,	Salem.
Sloop	Independence, Rape,	Philadelphia.
	Astris, Pryer,	ditto.

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

☞ *A HINT.*

"The author of the British Spy, and the publisher, will be pleased to recollect, that persons who live in glass houses should not be over fond of casting stones."

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

The Sweepstake at Millers 7th Sept of two mile heats, five Subscribers at 50 dollars each, was won with great ease by Mr. Taylors colt Harlequin, by distancing the Field the second heat.

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

MR. DAVIS,

I was induced by a piece which appeared some time ago in your paper, signed "Philopæmen," wherein the institution of a "Literary Society" in this city, composed of young men for improvement, &c. was highly spoken of, to become a memeber of said Society, and last Sunday evening I was admitted. 'Tis true, Sir, my expectations were raised to an immense height by what I had heard from others, and more especially from the beforementioned piece; but I cannot express the agreeable surprize and astonishment which pervaded me, when I observed with what decorum, propriety and profound gravity the business laid before the house was conducted. It is, Sir, the custom to propose subjects for general discussion, and two very intricate questions were under consideration at the time. The debates were managed with great skill and address by the advocates for the different sides, and never did I behold more chicanery and subtlety used by professional characters, than was displayed by the orators of the "Literary Society" when they found their adversaries were likely to get the better hand of them by those kind of arguments. I was sorry, however, to observe, that only few had confidence enough to rise and deliver their sentiments; though this is certainly excusable, as the establishment is new, and it requires some time to wear away that natural diffidence which pervaded many. If, however, I was not so well pleased with those who did not speak, how inexpressibly was I delighted with those who did;—and I am only doing justice to the following gentlemen when I rank them among the latter, viz—Messrs. *Chilton, Glynn, Hill* and *Le Sure*. Several others delivered speeches which reflect great honor on them; but after they had delivered their first opinions, remained silent—which, however, proceeded not from a deficiency of oratorial talents, if we may judge from what they did deliver. I hope and trust, therefore, that it will be supported with firmness by the members, as it is the only institution which would or could have that effect, which we are certain it will have, if conducted on the same principles, and governed by the same regulations, that it has been hitherto.

CANDIDUS.

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

A FEW PLAIN

HINTS AND OBSERVATIONS,

Founded on a few Plain Facts—Addressed to the serious consideration of the

PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES,

In a series of Letters, from

A NATIVE AMERICAN.

(No. I.)

Virginia, September, 1. 1803.

THE present alarming crisis of our public affairs, produced under the delusive appearances of the merest temporary convenience and national prosperity, (the latter the remaining, though declining effects of a former different system) presents a subject of most serious and awful consideration to the citizens of the United States! To avert the dangers, suspended by the weak and slender thread of visionary policy which now prevails among us, it will be necessary to take a retrospective view of some of the moral and political principles, on which are founded certain recent events, which, in their continued course, are conducting us to certain ruin.

In politics, as in almost every other human concern, there is a right and a wrong cause; which, though commencing often at the same point, like two lines forming a diagonal, terminate in consequences very wide asunder. Hence, whatever may be said of two different parties aiming at the same thing, while opposed in the means of arriving at that end, it is of little consequence what those similar objects may be, since they never can, by any rule of human possibility, arrive at the same conclusion. Whether an evil be produced by error or design, is a matter of some considerable consequence, in a moral point of view, to the character of those who produce it; but none to those on whom it is to operate: The effect being the same to those, they feel it a matter of very little consequence, as to themselves, what is the cause. If the motive be immoral, we have therefore double cause of execration on the author, while we feel only the same consequences ourselves.

Whether a political principle, or any other principle, which is immoral in itself, can possibly produce a virtuous and moral effect, requires no great degree of penetration to discover. The end of every government is to curb the vices and lessen the infirmities and natural weakness of human life, by protecting the weak against the strong, the virtuous against the vicious, and to ensure right and justice, in all cases, against wrong and injury. That government which is most productive of these effects is, consequently, the most perfect. While that, on the other hand, which acts by malignant and revengeful passions, encourages loose and licentious principles, and flatters, instead of suppressing, the follies and frailties of human nature, for its support (whatever may be its pleasing or convenient effects, for the moment, on our feelings or our situations) is the worst and most ruinous to true our interests and happiness in the end.

To stem the tide of popular prejudice, I know, is a very arduous and forbidding undertaking: Yet, I shall not be deterred by the difficulty of the task. In peace, when the popular tone sounds the loudest on the prospects of political prosperity, as in war, when there are the fairest appearances of military safety, it often happens, there exist in reality the greatest dangers; and the season of the most flattering prospects in either, is always the best for examining into, and providing against, approaching harm. During such a favorable season, for such an examination and provision, what would be our sober reflections, could we but for a moment lay aside our partialities and our prejudices, and take a full, a free and independent view of late proceedings and prevailing principles, to the end of a rational and just calculation on their ultimate consequences? What our impressions concerning republicanism, self-government, as it has been called, or even independence itself, if in those proceedings and in those principles is to be found the only rational and just exposition, or possible support of those blessings!

With a rapidity not to be calculated, even from the anxiety with which the reins of government were sought, and the avidity with which they were seized, we have observed the carriage of state whirled entirely about, under the imperious lash of a precipitate and headlong driver, whose only object, it would seem, (if we are to judge from past events, as well as from what we have the strongest ground to apprehend from inevitable future consequences) was to out-speed every pursuit of enquiry and exposure; to arrive at the hoped for goal of destruction to the constitution, before the period that might possibly terminate his career, should terminate also the progress of that favorite object; as if to leave nothing to chance, or rather, the future "will of the majority," but according to the advice and plan of the STATESMAN of "eighty years standing" in Virginia, to seize on the present happy and favorable moment of revolutionary feeling to accomplish the great and glorious work of the overthrow of regular and permanent government, was the only plan of perfection for human happiness. With the smiles of deception on the countenance, and the balsam of reconciliation on the lips, (all overflowing with the fairest promises of "consulting only the public interest and doing equal good to all") the most decided opponents to a change of public agents were at first cheered into confidence; while, with the gall of revenge and malignancy of cowardice rankling in the bosom, the public welfare has been entirely neglected, and in many instances sacrificed, in order to put in execution the most cruel and unheard of persecutions against particular individuals. The first magistrate of the "first free and enlightened republic" (if it were once possible to imagine such a thing even) descending from the exalted height of a NATIONAL GUARDIAN, to the low and pitiful station of the head and leader of a particular party, denouncing nearly one half of the whole community as a "SECT" unworthy his confidence and protection, to the exclusive promotion and benefit of the other, exhibits at once the most humbling picture of both human and political imperfection! But a whole train of public proceedings, in every department, calculated to depress to the lowest depth of national degredation and political ruin the entire community, deserves an application productive of effects very different from any thing the English language affords means of inflicting!!

Even the most palpable and open violations of the constitution have been experienced, under the many heavy and destructive strokes of the hammer of pretended reformation; as well as the most pointed contradictions to some of the fairest and most flattering promises to do "equal good to all," and that too, by the confession of the chief Vulcan of the new shop of iron moulding perfection, for mere "unessential differences of opinion" in politics, among official individuals—producing, in some instances, the humble necessity of the head of a whole nation engaging on the unbecoming task of scurrilous newspaper altercations in his own defence with a part; and what is worse, laying the foundation of the most bitter party persecutions, the most revengeful personal animosities, as well as political retaliations, on every future presidential election, if indeed such election should exist long in any shape whatever, after what has now passed of a still more decisive cast than any thing yet particularly recited.

As the great objects of the formation and adoption of the federal constitution were, the restoration of national credit, the reanimation of commerce, and to put an end to that disobedience to law and government which had manifested itself under the articles of confederation, both in individuals and in states; it was both natural and to be expected, that those who advocated such a system should be willing to give it strength and power equal to the design: while those who opposed it, should think every exercise of authority an encroachment on their rights, and toil with ceaseless industry to return us to that situation from whence that hated instrument had removed us. But as their open and direct efforts of hostility had failed of success in opposition to its adoption, so it became necessary they should change their mode of political warfare against the rising prosperity of the United States, under its successful operations. Hence, the most implacable enmity, openly acknowledged, to its whole structure, became changed, all at once, into the most devoted admiration of its entire contents. Its enemies in reality, became transformed, by the well known magic art of true democracy, into its best supporters, its exclusive friends—PROFESSIONALLY! What they could not accomplish by

open and immediate means, they hoped to bring about by covert, deceptious and circuitous degrees! And, accordingly, we have now the mortification of beholding, almost the entire accomplishment of this desirable work!

Taxation, that strong prop of national credit, by being reduced within the narrow range of external objects, is made to produce a delusive prospect unfavorable to a continuance of the effects of the late general system; inadequate to the purposes for which it is pretended sufficient; and, in a word, every way calculated to return us to that state of political imbecility, for which a want of credit (which is the want of every other national energy) so eminently distinguished us under our former confederation. The Judiciary, in which was intended by the constitution to be erected an independent national tribunal, by which the laws of the general government should be judged of and rightfully executed without a reliance on the inferior, though in some instances, rival governments of the individual states;—the Judiciary, that very necessary and all-essential part to the general system of the national government of the United States, is, by a single stroke of pretended expediency, the merest affectation of the most miserable œconomy, reduced to the lowest ebb of dependence, not only on the general legislature, but (by the assistant presidential doctrine, "that the states themselves have principal care of our persons, our property, and our reputations," with the entire exclusion of the common law) to the merest shadow of judicial importance, in comparison to those tribunals of the different states. Thus limiting and fixing, by expediency, œconomy and implication, all the great and necessary powers of taxation, and adjudication, essentially, if not immediately, in the hands of the states, we have at once a return of all the most important and striking features of deformity of the old confederation; and consequently, a termination to the newer system which was intended to do that away.

To this destruction of our constitution; the miserable and contracted system of our revenue; the consequent stab to commerce; and the want of means, by the destruction of our navy, to protect it in any event; let us next add the probable result of our long-fixed predelections to foreign principles and foreign characters, now realized and fully proven by one of the most wild, strange and impolitic naturalization laws, ever before heard of: a law bottomed on, and owing its extended and philosophic liberality, to "savage hospitality;" or, in presidential correctness of language and ideas, SAVAGE HUMANITY!

If there was any thing wanting to complete the design of such a system, it is to be found in the preconstructed execution of such a scheme of liberal hospitality towards strangers, and the doctrine of avoiding "wars, which might never happen but from the temptation of our treasure," by placing at the head of our treasury, and that by the most artful stratagems of evasion of the constitutional will, a FOREIGNER, who had distinguished himself only by exciting an insurrection against the collection of our revenues!

But if, by chance, we should be told of a deviation from this liberal rule, in a few instances, on account of an "anti-revolutionary adherence to our enemies;" then may we recur to the liberal, the noble and philanthropic appointments of Tench Coxe, Judge Stephens, Ludlow, Edgar, Ewing, Wilson, and an host of others; who, with the secretary of the treasury, embrace all the descriptions that can be objected to under this noble system.

These dispositions of "hospitality towards strangers, and liberality towards enemies," however, may yet be taught us more effectually perhaps; not by the savage of America indeed, but by the still more impressive influence of those savages of Europe, who, while they were dissolving all the tenderest ties of HUMANITY in the blood of their brothers, their parents, their women and their children, were extending their noble and disinterested regard for mankind in general, by their armies and intrigues, to the most distant regions, as well as to their nearest neighbors. Egypt, Helvetia, Italy, Belgium, Batavia, and many others, now bear melancholy testimony of the impressive and beneficial footsteps of encroaching foreigners; who having once got possession (no matter whether by force or under pretence of doing good) have seldom been found relinquishing their hold, unless compelled to it. Discovering, and then aiding their weakness, by creating or increasing their party divisions and diminishing, by different means, their resources of wealth and strength; they at length make themselves masters of all those, who, by weakness of policy or other powers, have admitted such foreigners indiscriminately and fully into an interference or equal participation in the regulation of their internal affairs. To these established instances of a final submission to such liberal and extended policy towards foreigners and foreign principles, may possibly be added yet (if not by the most direct means of military encroachments from our weak and tardy policy of preparations of defence, but by degrees, through the hasty and indiscriminate admission of them to all our rights) another example of much more interesting consequence to Americans at least! The same principles that existed at first in such foreign nations, are still alive; and the same disposition to extend those principles to all who are willing, or they can force to receive them, are yet in strong and vigorous preparation and equal readiness to operate on all those, who once so ardently wished for an extension of such foreign interference and controul in the affairs of others. And upon the principles of those themselves, who once wished for such interference and controul in the affairs of others, I cannot indeed see the propriety of any the most trifling, much less effectual, preparatory means of defending their own affairs against such interference and controul.

If it was ever right, and such PATRIOTS were really sincere in wishing the extension of FRENCH PRINCIPLES throughout the whole world, and are still willing to admit the same principles and the same consequences, by degrees, through the liberal adoption of their new "naturalization law;" then must it be very immaterial to such PHILANTHROPISTS whether this, that, or any other part of the inhabited globe, was called the American, the Batavian, or the whole of it, THE GRAND AND UNIVERSAL REPUBLIC OF FRANCE! or whether this, that, or fifty other republicans, were presidents of the several different parts, or Bonaparte the CHIEF CONSUL of the whole!!—Republicans and philosophers know no such illiberal distinctions as particular national interests, partitions of territory, or difference of any kind between the various individuals of the same family in political principles. To prepare the way for the introduction of this liberal and universal system, in which wars would be no more, and funds to carry them on no further necessary, it was but natural & right to employ the lean & hungry foreign wolf, of all others, to guard the flock, who had once attempted to despoil it of its very fleece. But I do not mean to raise the charge of any such extensive foresight, or deep-laid political design, in this particular instance. On the contrary, those who were once so good as to wish for one nation to impose their principles on all others against their consent, are now the most opposed to the prospect of the termination of those principles themselves. And these will owe it also to their own political sagacity, hereafter, when they behold those who they are now introducing and encouraging as the convenient instruments in their great work of republican reformation, turned, by the same course of European politics, if not by some actual European invasion, against those objects they are now inviting them to promote and support. No—I do not accuse the present ruling party in America with any such extensively bad designs. All their projects of political benefits and reform, centre immediately within the narrow circle of themselves. They have no more intentions of injury in store, than there are benefits in their measures for posterity, I verily believe. And this is saying as much as can in truth and candour be said in favor of the innocence of their designs, and the wisdom of their plans.

Whenever we hear the most ardent and disinterested professions of regard for the interests of the PEOPLE, every real, discerning and prudent man, is naturally put more particularly on his guard against some private, sly and selfish personal design. Professions, however extravagantly dealt out, are but a cheap price when given for the most lucrative and honorary preferments of state. In a word, whenever we hear of the detection of any inconsistency, absurdity or hypocrisy in politics, our attention is turned, by an involuntary impulse, to some very benevolent and enlightened philosopher, some leading, distinguished and much beloved PATRIOT OF DEMOCRACY! We are lead to retrace the steps which go to these distinguished titles. In that retrospect, we shall find abundant causes for the most melancholy and humiliating consideration. Cunning, without wisdom; precipitancy, without acuteness; promises, without performance; mildness, without mercy; violence, without courage; and eloquence, without meaning. A system of such ingredients, could not have failed to have been established on the worst of exertions. It is painful to descend to particulars;—but the general welfare calls for a thorough investigation. In that investigation, we shall find, that even forgery, burglary, and common theft, in aid of bribery and every other species of corruption and intrigue, have been practiced or encouraged, upon high authority, to bring about a change of measures, or rather, in reality, a change of men; and, in general, the most perfidious acts of infidelity in the first endearments of private life and in private friendship, as well as in professions towards public characters, have been practiced and attempted; while the most degrading scenes of low debauchery are, in open defiance of all the principles of common decency, made the distinguishing marks of modern greatness, to bear down in the example of the descent of public authority and official distinction, every thing morally dignified and exalted, to the degraded dust of modern philosophy, liberty and reason! Yes, public offices and public trust, have not only been made the medium for the exercise and gratification of the most malignant and vindictive passions; but have actually become the price of adultery and fornication, for the particular gratification, I will not dare to repeat, as has already (most slanderously it is hoped) been said, tho' not denied, of our "beloved president of the United States," but of a certain criminal chief of, at least, a listless, if not a depraved faction; who, regardless of every crime, have resolved on rendering the homage of their most profound respect, and only devotion to HIM who is most perfect in every act of debauchery and vice!

Thus private profligacy closely interwoven with the highest public employments, is made to work the destruction of every thing pure and virtuous:—Thus all the props of religion and morality are to be removed from underneath the systems levelled in practice to the lowest pitch of the most prostituted theories themselves. And all this favorite SCHEME OF PHILOSOPHY AND REASON, in substitution of government and sound precepts, is bro't about, under the single delusion of the unconnected and different pretence and very fallacious appearance, of a superior and disinterested attachment to the rights and interests of the people, in the "ECONOMY of their MONEY, and confining to SPECIFIC APPROPRIATIONS the use and application of all sums SUSCEPTIBLE OF DEFINITION, &c." while, in reality, the most profligate hands of profuse extravagance have been already dipt, up to the very elbows of guilt, in the public coffers, to satiate the needy yawnings of particular favourites, and gratify particular party feelings; and that too, not only without any specific appropriations in many instances, but in direct violation of one of the most sacred injunctions of the constitution itself, in some others! Nor is this to be wondered at or condemned even, when we consider, that that the government has now fallen, and that by the consent and desire of the People themselves, into the hands of its once opened and acknowledged enemies, on the sudden change of their very sincere professions of being its best, and indeed its only true and real friends!

If, citizens of the United States, you are prepared to rest satisfied under such practices as those, and tamely to submit to the insult of the grave and barefaced deceptions which have degraded *you* in *their* pronunciation, then there is no remedy but in the accomplishment of your own misfortunes. The sooner we complete the CIRCLE of our new FELICITIES, by adding to the force of all our depraved inclinations, the sooner we shall be scourged back to trudge the common track of our moral and social duties. We may revel for a while in the Sodom of our golden delights; but ere long, their natural production, of a certain well known political vengeance, will fill the citadel of modern philosophy with anarchy and dismay; when, sinking down beneath the favourite, though destructive scene, of a tremendous REVOLUTION from one extreme to another, all, all will be involved in one common, one indiscriminate submission to the unconditionaled controul of some ambitious, despotic and usurping Individual! This has been the lot of all nations where liberty has run into licentiousness; where freedom and liberality of opinion, as they are often erroneously stiled, have been nurtured into overt acts upon morality and virtue; where visionary and conceited theories of superior light, have led the giddy, ultimately, into the most bewildering and conclusive labyrinths of mid night misery and despair!—There are periods at which all nations are urged into these sad extremities. Perhaps the time of America, if not already arrived, may be near at hand, when, for more than a century of felicities enjoyed by any other nation, comprised in the short space of less than five and twenty years to her, she is to close that more than common share of collected earthly happiness, and experience the humble lot attendant on usual human frailness. If this be the case, it is in vain to make a single effort of resistance. The flood tide of our political happiness having been long since swelled to its utmost boundaries, must now naturally have its ebb course to its lowest extremity. As in the one we have the full and unpolluted strength of all that is valuable, so, in the other, we have to wade in the dregs and mire of all that is vile and detestable. Hence, it would be a vain endeavor, to attempt to point the course to steer the national bark exempt from ruin.

One thing only can determine whether we are reduced to this helpless and deplorable dilemma. If the ears of the people are not to be unlocked to the voice of reason and their own dangers, nor their eyes opened to the plainest truths and the most enormous vices, then are they resolved to run to the utmost extent of their sovereign privileges in ruining themselves,—then is it unnecessary to address them! —To warn them of danger on which they are thus resolved to run, would be a weakness as great as their own madness and wickedness would be thereby rendered apparent.—Trusting, however, that this is not the actual state of political and moral apathy to which we are reduced, I shall endeavor, in a few succeeding essays, to awaken the attention of the American people to the dangers which await them, if they do not arouse from the fatal repose into which artful men have at least, for a moment lulled them, with the false persuasion, and very thinnest delusive appearance, of all their political energies being most actively and vigorously employed to their best advantage! I shall endeavor, from a few strong and bold facts which have lately occurred, and a few others yet to be brought to light, to connect the moral and political obligations of individuals in society; and, if that should no prove an impracticable task in these enlightened days of philosophy & reason, to show the sources from whence the utmost calamities to which I have alluded, are already swiftly running, and, if not stopped in time by the opposing virtue and good sense of the people, the only means to check the progress of such an evil, will taint the streams of political as well as moral justice on which we all rely for happiness and support. In such an undertaking, I must repeat, I see before me a cloud of folly and prejudice to encounter. Nevertheless that shall not deter me from the useful endeavor. Having once penetrated the collected mass of this abominable and systematic train of midnight wickedness, hypocricy and pretended patriotism, I shall find but little difficulty in exposing to the common view, the designs, the workings and the ultimate consequences of such a corrupt and miserable state as the one to which we are descending.

In this probationary descent through the lower regions of Democracy, it will be of little consequence for it to be known who the real author of such an undertaking is. It is sufficient for it to be believed, that he is, as is asserted in the title, a real and native American,—that he has his all, his whole dependence in this country; and, that, should he fail in his undertaking, he can only be rendered miserable in the same proportion as the rest of his fellow-citizens are rendered unhappy. Whatever part he may have acted in our former difficulties, these are things not now worthy mentioning. They would, perhaps, only serve to increase the abhorrence of the more benevolent, enlightened and philosophical patriots and republicans! He is now a private and retired individual, who has nothing to ask, and less to fear, personally, even from the present system of political intolerence. In that state of private and individual independence, he is content to stand or fall with his common country. And, though he is determined to watch and expose the movements, yet, yet, he is equally resolved, not to share in the criminalities and vices which shall destroy the happiness of his fellow citizens.—Believing as he does, that,

"When vice prevails and impious men bear sway,
The post of honor is a private station;"

will subscribe himself, as is appropriate,

CINCINNATUS.

The new ship Merchant, captain Lord, arrived at this port last evening in 42 days from Liverpool. To the politeness of Captain L. the Editor of the MERCANTILE ADVERTISER acknowledges his obligations for a file of London papers to the 28th July, inclusive.

The late hour at which they were received will not permit us to do more at present than give a brief outline of some of those interesting events of which in our next we shall lay the particulars before our readers.

A dreadful rebellion took place in Dublin on the 23d July by a mob consisting of not less than 4000 persons; who, it is said, acted with the ferocity of savages, upon a deep-laid and desperately executed plan. Lord Kilwarden (the Chief Justice of Ireland) and his nephew the Rev. Richard Wolfe, were dragged from their carriage in the street and stabbed to death with pikes; 40 other persons experienced the same fate; and the rebels were not subdued until great havock had been made amongst them by the military. 30,000 pikes and 10,000 uniform dresses have since been discovered and seized.

Bonaparte has proposed terms to Louis XVIII. offering him a princely establishment on condition of his relinquishing for himself and his family all pretensions to the Crown of the Bourbons. The official papers on this subject are in our possession, and will be given to-morrow.

A Russian squadron has arrived at Lubeck, and another is cruising in the Baltic.

The rebel leader of the Albanians, who made himself master of Cairo, has possessed himself of Lower Egypt, and opened a correspondence with the beys in the upper provinces.

Preparations for invading England, and preparations equally great for repelling the invasion, continue with unabated vigor. The French generals, to whom report assings the command of the expedition, are Massena, Lefevre, Sarrurier and Angereau.

The First Consul has arrived at Brussels.

July 21, at one o'clock, consols 51, omnium 12.

(N. Y. Mer. Adv.)

In the British House of Commons, on the 18th of July, on the motion of Mr. Hawkins Browne, in the Committee of Supplies, 20,000*l.* was granted towards making a navigable canal through the Highlands of Scotland, from sea to sea. The extent is 59 miles, 29 of which are occupied by lakes of unfathomed depth. The remainning are to be 29 feet deep, and of a proportionable breadth, so that ships of the line may pass from the Baltic to the British Channel.

This will obviate all the difficulties of going round about by the Shetland and Orkney isles, a passage of 14 days in the calmest weather, and which in the windy season is rarely effected in less than 3 months; while by the proposed canal, the passage in the most unfavorable weather, will not occupy more than 12 days, and frequently but little more than half that period. It is calculated, that the whole expence of this canal will not exceed the loss sustained by shipwreck in the present course of navigation in five years. *Ibid.*

"Previous to the reign of Jefferson, the *patriotic* papers had a great deal to say about the embezzlement, misapprobation and waste, of the public money, without having been able to prove the charges in a single instance. But they say not a single word about the 747,000 dollars drawn out of the treasury in 1802, by Mr. Gallatin, more than, according to his report to Congress, was applied to any public purpose. It would be a satisfaction to know who had the use of this vast sum, till the public exigencies called for its application. If it should have been employed in speculations in western lands ought not the public to have the profit of the bargains? Or is it supposed the people are so rich that they can lend their money for the benefit of individuals, without interest? Would it not be better to pay the debt as fast as we can?

(Salem Gazette.)

☞ INTEND to leave the State immediately, and to return in the course of two or three months.

ROBERT MEANS.

September the 14th 1803.

THE SUBSCRIBER

INTENDING to discontinue House-keeping, will offer for sale by public Auction, at the House now occupied by him, on Friday the 30th Sept. (Instant) all his

House-hold and Kitchen Furniture.

For all sums under twenty dollars, cash will be required, for all sums above, a credit of ninety days will be given on notes with approved security.

And on the day following at the same place and on the same terms, the balance of his stock in trade, consisting principally of

Mens and Womens Shoes,

of different qualities, suited to the approaching season.

Edmund W. Rootes.

September 16th, 1803.

Bedford county, September 10, 1803.

SIRS,

Please to take notice, that at the store of Mr. Samuel Read in this county, on the 12th day of November next, between the hours of ten in the forenoon, and four in the afternoon, I propose to take the depositions of Mr. Andrew Donald, Mr. Caleb Tate, and Mr. Justinian Wills, as witnesses. That on the 16th day of the same month, between the same hours, at the House of Mr. Moses Tredway in Cumberland county, I propose to take the depositions of Col. Richard Crump and Mr. John Archer, as witnesses, And that at the Eagle Tavern in the City of Richmond, on the 19th and 21st days of the same month, between the same hours, I propose to take the depositions of Mr. William Marshal and others as witnesses. All in the suit, which is now depending in the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Virginia, wherein you are Administrators and Representatives of the Plaintiffs, and I am Defendant.

I am,
Your Humble Servt.
JAMES CALLAWAY,
One of the Defendants, in the suit, Dobson, Daltera and Walker, vs. Trents and Callaway.

Messrs. Matthew Dobson and Joshua Dobson, Administrators of John Dobson Deceased

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☞ TAKEN up as an estray, by the subscriber living in Albemarle county, near Charlottesville, a sorrel *MARE*, about 7 or 8 years old, 4 feet 5 or 6 inches high, with a flaxen mane and tail, a blaze in her face, a small saddle spot on the right side, a small white spot upon the weathers, a small lump under her belly, and a little hipped in the right hip.

Benjamin Morris.

June 16th, 1803. law3t.

** The history of the late election in Delaware furnishes some faint prospect of what may be expected from this system of policy in time.*

Patent Medicines.

A freſh ſupply is lately received, and for ſale at Wm. PRICHARD's Book-Store.

DOCTOR SOLOMON's

CORDIAL BALM OF GILEAD.

THE celebrity and great efficacy of this Medicine is too well known to require a lengthy deſcription of its virtues. It ſtands unrivalled as a ſovereign relief in all delicate, weakly and relaxed conſtitutions, lowneſs of ſpirits, hypochondria, horrors, tremblings, weakneſs of ſight, loſs of memory, impaired vigour, nervous conſumptions, and the numberleſs ſymptoms of impaired and tottering conſtitutions, whether ariſing from a life of inactivity, intemperance, or inattention to health. It cheers, braces and invigorates the whole nervous ſyſtem, and gives new tone to all the vital functions, of which numberleſs inſtances can be vouched.

Extraordinary and recent cure of Mr. JOHN MULLINS, principal Clerk of Meſſrs. Ellison, Parker, and Brown, iron and raft merchants, Thorne, near Doncaſter.

SIR,

Through a relapſe of a ſevere nervous fever, in October, 1800. *I was brought into a deep decline, accompanied by conſtant profuſe ſweats, as to oblige me to change my linen two or three times a day, and was given up by the Faculty as incurable.—My cough, which had been gaining ground ſome time, was very violent indeed, and cauſed me to expectorate a great quantity of viſcid and offenſive matter—I was totally deprived of ſleep for a long time. I thus became weak, emaciated, and ſo helpleſs, that I could not croſs the room without being ſupported by my wife and daughter.—I was ſo nervous, that though I had ſeen perſons tremulous from a paralytic ſtroke, and from the effects of an ague fit, they were not in ſuch a deplorable ſtate as I was at times for hours together. I was in this forlorn and helpleſs condition when your invaluable, nay, inestimable CORDIAL BALM of GILEAD, was firſt adminiſtered to me, in doſes of three tea ſpoonfulls three times a day, which was gradually encreaſed to four tea-ſpoonfuls four times a day. I found benefit directly, my cough began to mend, and in about three weeks it was quite gone.—In the like manner did the Balm brace my nerves, create an appetite, promote natural reſt and gradually invigorate my whole frame.—In a word, I recovered! and thank GOD, I have not had the leaſt return ſince. I enjoy better health than I did before, quite free from the ſlighteſt nervous ſymptom.*

Mr. Sheardown of Doncaſter, from whom the Cordial Balm of Gilead was obtained, as well as all who know me, conſider my recovery as little ſhort of a miracle! And if people labouring under conſumptive and nervous diſorders, would have recourſe to this grand medicine; the Cordial Balm of Gilead, I make no doubt of their deriving the ſame benefits, and for the good of mankind, I wiſh it was more generally known and reſorted to.

Some of the Cordial being alſo given to an infant daughter of mine, when in convulſions, it had an inſtantaneous and wonderful effect in recovering her.

You are at liberty to make this public, in any manner you may think proper.

I am, ſir, your much obliged humble ſervant,
JOHN MULLINS.

Thorn quay, near Doncaſter, March 11, 1802.
To S. Solomon, eſq. M. D. Liverpool.

Doctor Solomon's ANTI-IMPETIGINES,

A moſt excellent and ſure remedy for land and ſea ſcurvy, rheumatic gout, ulcers, ſore legs, and all ſcrophulous eruption. Great and various are the inſtances of the healing virtues of this ſpecific, in all diſorders originating in an impure ſtate of the blood.

Doctor Solomon's GUIDE TO HEALTH;
OR,
Advice to both Sexes—Price One Dollar.

This work, in a conciſe manner, recommends the moſt ſimple and efficacious remedies, with a proper mode of treatment, for the aſthma, loſs of appetite, barrenneſs, bilious complaints, conſumption, female diſeaſes, &c. &c.

Doctor Andrews's SPECIFIC LOTION FOR THE FACE.

This Medicine is a ſafe, certain and ſpeedy cure for pimples, blotches, freckles, ſun burns, ſhingles, ring worms, and all eruptions and humours of the face and ſkin.

INTERESTING!

☞ *To remove predisposition is equal to curing the diſeaſe.*

At this ſeaſon of the year, when crouded cities and irregular and various modes of living conſtitute an almoſt univerſal predispoſition to bilious, inflammatory, yellow and malignant fevers, it would greatly mitigate the prevalence of epidemical or poradic caſes of fever, if the citizens would generally attend to their healths by the frequent uſe of mild bilious purgatives, and avoid all thoſe circumſtances which excite a predispoſed habit into a general diſeaſe, ſuch as intemperate debauch, exceſſive fatigue, expoſure to alternate heats and colds, &c. Accordingly, the beſt Medicine ever yet diſcovered to anſwer the above indications, and to remove the firſt ſtages of fevers, as has been experienced for four years paſt in all the various cities and towns in the U. States, where yellow and other fevers have prevailed, is found to be

Dr. Lee's Patent New-London BILIOUS PILLS;

Prepared only by SAMUEL H. P. LEE, New-London—Member of the Connecticut Medical Society.

Their good effects and virtues are particularly deſcribed in the bill of directions given with each box, and are too well known to need being inſerted here; the extenſive ſale, and increaſing demand from all parts of the United States and Weſt Indies, is a ſure proof of their ſuperior merits above all others; no family ſhould be a day without them, and if uſed once in eight or ten days, (which will occaſion no interruption in buſineſs) will preſerve health, and remove the cauſes of moſt common complaints which occur.

P S. Purchaſers muſt be particular to aſk for "*Lee's New London Bilious Pills.*" or they will be liable to be miſtaken in procuring the true genuine patent Pills.

Alſo for ſale, AROMATIC PASTE, for teeth and gums.

☞ *In addition to the above Articles,* WILLIAM PRICHARD *has received a freſh ſupply of the following*

Patent Medicines---*viz.*

ATKINSON's Eſſence of Muſtard, which has the higheſt reputation for curing rheumatiſm, the palſy, gout, ſprains while ſwelling, &c.

Annodyne Eſſence for the *Head Ache.*

Ague and Fever Drops, for the cure of ague and remittent and intermittent fevers. Various are the inſtances of the great efficacy of theſe drops, when the Bark, and other Medicines, have failed. Not one in a hundred had to take more than one, and numbers only half a bottle.

Anti-Bilious Pills, prepared and made by Doctor Hunter.

Aqua Mellis, or Eſſence of Honey Water.

Bardwell's genuine Eye Powder.

Ditto Tooth Ache Drops.

Ditto animating Solar Tincture, for the cure of aſthma and conſumption.

Ditto Worm Lozenges.

Ditto Eſſence of the Woods, for the cure of ſcurvy, ſcrophula, ulcers, and all old ſores.

Beſt double diſtilled Lavender.

Chambaud's anti aſthmatic Lozenges.

Dr. Hunter's Laxative Pills.

Specific Drops for deafneſs.

Scotch Ointment for the itch.

☞ At the above BOOK & STATIONARY STORE may always be found, all the *modern* productions of Europe and America, in all the branches of ſcience. The proprietor is monthly receiving new publications from abroad, and once more he aſſures his cuſtomers and his fellow citizens at large, that the Books and Stationary offered for ſale by him are at the loweſt terms or prices the ſame can be had at Philadelphia, New-York or Boſton.

Richmond, September 9th, 1803.

C. BOSHER,

COACH-MAKER,

HAVING commenced buſineſs on the ſtreet leading from the Bell Tavern to Mayo's Bridge, hopes by attention and induſtry, to merit the public patronage.

N. B. One or two ſtout active BOYS are wanted as APPRENTICES *to the above buſineſs.*

Richmond, Auguſt 12th, 1802. 20:6w.

TO BE SOLD,

On the firſt of November next, at the Eagle Tavern in Richmond,

Two Tracts of Military Lands,

LYING on Deer Creek, Chriſtian county, Kentucky; one of 1000 acres, patented in the name of Major George Lewis; the ſecond, in the names of General Mercer and Colonel Guſtavus Wallace, containing 2000 acres, and joining the firſt Tract.

Theſe Lands, beſides their valuable quality in other reſpects, are ſuppoſed to contain Salt Springs. Mr. George Clark, who is now, and will be for ſome weeks longer in Richmond, will, if applied to, give a more particular deſcription of them. The ſale is advertiſed thus early, in order to give to perſons at a diſtance in this ſtate, as well as the inhabitants in the neighborhood of the lands, timely notice of the ſame.

The conditions of ſales will be, one and two years credit, the purchaſers to give bonds with undoubted and approved ſecurity, and bearing intereſt from the day of ſale.

Proſſer & Moncure, v. M.

Richmond, July 30, 1803. 1aw.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE ſubſcribers offer for ſale, that valuable and well known TRACT of LAND at Goode's Bridge, upon Appomatox, in the county of Chefterfield, whereon the late Col. Francis Goode reſided, containing about 1050 acres.

The eligibility of its ſituation upon the river; the fertility of the ſoil; its nearneſs to market, either by land or water carriage; the order of the plantation, which is ſufficient to work fifteen hands; and the conveniency and elegancy of the buildings, added to a thouſand other advantages, are ſuch as render this valuable eſtate an object truly worthy of the attention of the public. Any perſon wiſhing to view the land, will be ſhown by applying to Mr. Robert Goode, jun. reſiding on the premiſes.

This land may be treated for privately until the 6th day of October next, at which time, ſhould it not be diſpoſed of, it will be offered to the higheſt bidder, at public ſale, upon the premiſes.

Terms, one third caſh, and the balance in one and two years; to ſecure which a truſt deed will be required.

ROBERT GOODE, } Ex'rs. of col. E.
TH. HARRIS, Jun. } GOODE, dec'd.

June 27th, 1803. 1aft10

Note. The land will be ſold all together or divided to ſuit purchaſers. Poſſeſſion, in any caſe to be given at Chriſtmas, with liberty to ſow ſmall grain.

☞ TAKEN up by Ch. N. Perkins, in Goochland county, a red and white BULL, about three years old, with a ſtar in his forehead, all his feet white and half of his tail,—unmarked. Appraiſed before me, according to law, to *fifty ſhillings.*

JOHN SHELTON.

Dec. 15, 1802. 1aw3wp.

For Sale,

THE PLANTATION

I FORMERLY lived on in King William county, 8 or 9 miles above Aylett's, on the main road leading to the Bowling Green, ſituated in an agreeable neighborhood, and containing by actual ſurvey 856 acres, bounded by Mattapony River on one ſide, and Herring Creek on the other, both of which afford valuable and extenſive low grounds, and the high land is well timbered and of good quality. The improvements, with a ſmall expence, may be made very comfortable, and the place has always been eſteemed healthy. Mr. E. Laurence, who lives on the land, will ſhew it and make known the terms, or communications by poſt addreſſed to me at Richmond, will meet with due attention.

James Govan.

Hanover, Auguſt 25, 1803. 1rw.4w

A FEW COPIES OF
Hening's Virginia Juſtice,
For Sale at this Office.

J. Warner,

WATCH-MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that he has commenced buſineſs in the brick houſe lately occupied as the Office of the Examiner, on the Main-ſtreet, Richmond, oppoſite Col. Gamble's, where thoſe who may pleaſe to favor him in the line of his profeſſion, may depend on his exertions to give ſatisfaction. Alſo, Miniatures, and Fancy Mourning Lockets, ſet on moderate terms, at the ſhorteſt notice.

Richmond, September 1ſt, 1803. 12aw4wp.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RUN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on Sunday the 21ſt inſtant,

JOHN,

a likely black man, 20 or 22 years of age: he is well made, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high. He has lived ſome time with a baker, and formerly lived with Mr. Michael Myers of this city. Had on when he went off, oſnaburgs ſhirt and overalls, and a ſhort Virginia cloth waiſtcoat; but as he made free with ſome of my money, and three oval ſilver plates with ſcrews marked with the letter G. off my carriage, it is probable he may have bought others. All perſons are cautioned againſt concealing him, and all maſters of veſſels from taking him from this place, or any other. The above reward will be paid on delivering him to the jailor, if taken in this county; and if in any other county, *Twenty Dollars.*

J. Gunn.

Henrico, Auguſt 31, 1803.

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND ready for delivery, a BOOK, containing 304 pages of the choiceſt HYMNS and SPIRITUAL SONGS now extant. The Hymns are ſelected from the moſt approved authors, and adapted to the different modes of Divine Worſhip. The Spiritual Songs contained in our late publication are comprized in this; alſo, a number entirely *new*, together with ſome ſelected from pamphlets lately publiſhed in *North* and *South Carolina*, and in *Baltimore*. The whole have been carefully reviſed and corrected by the Rev. JOHN COURTNEY, of the city of Richmond.—Purchaſers will find the price of this book much lower than any work of the kind heretofore publiſhed.

Copies of the above books may be obtained from the Rev. Mr. Courtney, from Mr. W. Potter, Bookbinder, and from either of the publiſhers.

John Dixon.
John Courtney, Jr.

Richmond, July 20, 1803.

SAMUEL BRADDICK,

HAVING declined buſineſs in Richmond for the purpoſe of commencing one in partnerſhip with *WILLIAM SKIPWITH* at the Cumberland Mills in Cumberland county, and Farmville, Prince Edward county, ſolicits the favor of all thoſe who are indebted to him, to come forward and cloſe their accounts, or he will be driven to the neceſſity of employing an attorney. His counting room is over the ſtore he lately occupied.

Richmond, September 8th, 1803.

STOLEN

Out of the ſubſcriber's ſtable, on the night of the 21ſt April laſt, a

A BAY MARE,

ABOUT 14 hands high, and about 8 or 9 years old, has ſtriped hoofs, with a few white hairs round one of the hind hoofs, a ſtar in her forehead, intermixed with brown hairs. She is perhaps one of the fleeteſt nags for a quarter of a mile in this ſtate; trots and gallops remarkably well, and carries her tail very ſtrait. A reward of twenty dollars will be given for delivering the ſaid Mare to me, living in Eſſex county, or for ſuch information as ſhe be obtained; and on conviction of the thief, and recovery of the Mare, fifty dollars.

JOSEPH BOHANNAN.

Eſſex county, June 24, 1803. 3mp

30 Dollars Reward.

Ran away on Monday the 20th June laſt, a NEGRO GIRL, called

SALLY,

LATELY the property of Mr. William Robertſon, of Mancheſter. She is a tall, ſpare, black Girl, about twenty years old, ſtoops much, has very ſhort knotty hair, which ſhe attempts to make longer by platting; her noſe turns up and is very thick at the end. Davy and Peter Norton, in Richmond or Mancheſter, are her uncles, by whom it is probable ſhe is harbored.—She is a good ſemſtreſs.

I will give the above reward to any perſon who will ſecure her in Jail ſo that I get her again.

JOHN GILLIAM.

Prince George, near Petersburg, July 15. 1803.

NOTICE.

WE wiſh to employ a ſingle man capable of teaching the Engliſh language grammatically—One that can come well recommended for his ſobriety, morality, &c. will meet with liberal encouragement. None elſe need apply.

THOMAS PEMBERTON.
JOHN WOODSON.

Goochland, September 4, 1803.

To Rent,

And immediate poſſeſſion given,

THE Upper APARTMENT of the HOUSE occupied by the ſubſcribers on the Main ſtreet, and oppoſite Mr. Thomas Taylor's Vendue Office.

PRICE & SANDIDGE.

Richmond, 9th Sept. 1803. tf.

NOTICE.

THERE will be a PETITION preſented to the next General Aſſembly for a law to paſs to authorize John Barnett to build Locks from his Mill Race to Deep Water on Dan River, below his Mill, and to enable him to take toll for the paſſage of boats when done.

Auguſt 27, 1803.

NOTICE.

THE CELLS appropriated for Males in the Lunatic Hoſpital in Williamſburg being at preſent filled with patients, I am directed to notify the ſame, to avoid unneceſſary expence in ſending others until there may be vacant Cells to receive them, of which notice will be given.

W. Russell, C. C D.

Williamsburg, Auguſt 25, 1803. 3w.

Claret

FOR SALE.

THE ſubſcriber has juſt received a Conſignment of excellent CLARET, in *caſes*, containing 12 bottles each, which will be ſold low for *Caſh*, or *Country Produce*, at market rates.

ROBERT GAMBLE.

Richmond, July 21ſt, 1803.

HUNGARS PARISH,

IN the county of Northampton and ſtate of Virginia, having become vacant by the death of the late Rector, Dr. McCroſkey, the Veſtry of the Parish, through their Church Wardens, have an opportunity of offering to a Miniſter of the Proteſtant Epiſcopal Church, this valuable Glebe.

This Glebe, to which is annexed 12 valuable ſlaves, contains 1600 acres of land, has been managed with a foſtering hand by the late occupant, and will be found by his ſucceſſor in a ſtate of neatneſs and repair highly honorable to his taſte and attention. The improvements conſiſt of a good old fathioned brick dwelling houſe, with all neceſſary out-houſes, in good repair—an excellent garden, with orchards of various fruits, of choice ſelections. The ſituation, on the waters of the Cheſapeake, is airy and healthy, and in point of beauty and convenience, exceeded by few in the ſtate. The beſt evidence which can be offered of its value, is the handſome profits which have ariſen to its occupant, from its poſſeſſion. This Glebe having accrued to the Pariſh under the deviſe of an individual, the veſtry are bound by the terms of that deviſe to induct a miniſter within ſix months from the death of the late incumbent, which will be on or before the 20th day of October. In the mean time, they will be ready to hear all thoſe who wiſh to become candidates.

Richard Dunton, } Church
Nathaniel Holland, } Wardens.

June 14, 1803. 3m.

NOTICE.

In the matter of HOOPER & TOLER, Bankrupts.

THE Commiſſioners named and authoriſed in and by a commiſſion of bankruptcy awarded and iſſued, and now in proſecution againſt Thomas Hooper and Henry Toler, Merchants of the city of Richmond, trading under the firm of Hooper and Toler, intend to meet on Saturday, 29th day of October next, at their office in the city of Richmond, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, in order to make a dividend of the eſtate and effects of the ſaid Bankrupts, when and where the creditors, who have not already proved their debts under the ſaid commiſſion, are hereby required to come prepared to prove the ſame, or they will be excluded the benefit of the ſaid dividend.

William Temple, }
Marcus Elcan, } Aſſignees.

Richmond, Auguſt 26, 1803.

N. B. The aſſignees have got in their poſſeſſion the Books, Bonds, &c. belonging to the eſtate of Hooper and Toler, and requeſt all thoſe indebted to ſaid concern to come forward & diſcharge their reſpective balances—or ſuits will without regard to perſons, be inſtituted.

COMMITTED

TO this jail, an old NEGRO MAN, who ſays he belongs to Mathew Lee, of Prince George county. He appears to be about 60 years of age, has a bald head, and is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high.—The owner is deſired to prove his property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law.

James Taylor, jailor.

Williamſburg, 20th July, 1803.

VALUABLE LANDS

FOR SALE,

On one, two and three years credit.

ON the third Monday in October next, being Amherſt court day, the ſubſcriber will offer to public ſale, at the Court houſe of Amherſt county, on one, two and three years credit, that valuable TRACT OF LAND belonging to the eſtate of Charles Irving, deceaſed, and by his Will directed to be ſold; lying on Piney River, in the county of Amherſt, and containing by eſtimation two thouſand two hundred acres. There is on this tract a conſiderable quantity of as rich Tobacco land as any in the upper country, added to a large body of flat or bottom lands on the River, excellently adapted to the cultivation of Corn, Wheat or Tobacco.

Its ſituation is as healthy as any whatever lying within eight miles of Amherſt Court-houſe, and within 18 or 20 miles of James River. It will eaſily admit of diviſion into three ſeparate tracts, between which, the cleared land may be nearly equally divided.

Mr. William Staples, who lives on the land, will ſhew it to any perſon who may be inclined to purchaſe; and there will be left with him an accurate plat ſhewing the ſituation of the whole tract, and alſo of the ſmaller tracts into which it may be divided. It will be ſold entire, or in ſmaller tracts, as may be thought moſt adviſable on the day of ſale. Poſſeſſion will be given the firſt day of January next. The intrinſic value of this land, its healthy ſituation, and the convenience of the payments, make it an object well worthy the attention of thoſe who may wiſh to purchaſe lands. Bonds with approved ſecurity will be required, to carry intereſt from the date, if not punctually paid. WM. H. CABELL.

for the Executors of CHARLES IRVING, dec'd.

Auguſt 22, 1803.

I have for SALE, at my Mill, near the city of Richmond,

PLAISTER OF PARIS,

IN the lump, or ground, ready for manure or plaiſter, which will be ſold low, and a conſiderable deduction made to thoſe who purchaſe by the large quantity. RICHARD ADAMS.

Auguſt 22, 1803. 6mhs.